EUROPE.

Mr. Ashbury's Banquet to the Yachtmen.

Fashionable Movements to and from Egypt.

Disraeli and Smith, or the Ex-Premier and the Professor.

THE BOLTON "MASQUERADERS" TRIALS.

Lord Derby on Charity, Intemperance and Pauperism.

By the Cunard mail steamship Tarifa at Boston we received our European files and correspondence, em-bracing interesting details of our cable news telerams to the 8th of June, at an early hour yesterday

town on the 10th of June, delivered a European newspaper file package at the Herald building at nree o'clock yesterday afternoon. The papers are ated to her day of sailing from Ireland. The London journals of the 8th of June announce

linner on Thursday evening before to Mr. Dougla be Sappho, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richm ow, Commodore Lee, Lord William Lennox, ord Borthwick, Viscount Gort, Mr. Chadwick, M. he New York Herald, were unavoidably absent."

rince Napoleon intends to undertake a long voy-to Egypt, and to proceed thence to Cochin China. neess Cloulde, I believe, is going to spend the son at Eaux-Bonnes. Count de Trani, brother of ex-King of Naples, and related by affinity to the uperor of Austria, has made his peace with Victor lanuel, through the agency, it is understood, of Counte de Beust, and has been restored to his perty.

The eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt is about to ake a tour in Western Europe, and will visit more articularly the Court of Austria, to respond to the vitation which his Apostolic Majesty gave him fally at the inauguration of the istimus of Suez. similar compliment was paid him by the Empress the French, who has preserved the most agreeole remembrance of the magnificent hospitality she ceived at the hands of the Viceroy. Nubar Pacha, e Egyptian Minister of Foreign Anairs, will leave its for Vicenna to meet the Prince, who is to rive via Varna and Hungary.

Miners continued to leave Cornwall in large num-

agents were weekly receiving scores of applications.

Much auxious speculation prevailed among the ing crops. Writing from Knaphill farm, Surrey, Mr. r. C. Scott concludes thus:-

The Chamber of Agriculture Journal (London)

owing to the continued drought and the discouraging reports received of the crops generally the grain trade has ruled very firm, especially as regards spring corn. Wheat has been very firmly heid by farmers and the supplies on sale have been very scanty. Trade has therefore been of quite a retail character throughout the week.

From Vorkshitz, it is stated that the condition of

From Yorkshire it is stated that the condition of the land is one of complete dryness. The whole of rule are quite puzzled what to do.

The reports from Austria and Hungary as to the harvest are most sat.sfactory, while on the Rhine only a middling crop, even in the most favorable case, is to be expected.

The town council of Wiesbaden has imposed a tax

on all visitors who remain one week in their town, on the pretence that the municipality have to incur great expense in keeping up "the promenades, bands, &c., for their recreation."

The elevation of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland (O'Hagan) to the Peerage was hailed with satisfacshade of politics, and regarded as "an important accession to the strength of the liberal ranks in the House of Lords."

Lord Houghton, speaking on the subject of education at Pontefract, England, said he did not fear that the religious difficulty would cause dissensions in the school boards. "There are some people (said Lord Houghton) who think that when churchmen and dissenters are brought around a table to talk about school education they will immediately set to fisticuffs, and, if not literally, yet morally, try to do that. I think there is nothing like bringing a set of men of different opinions together around one case the violent men are driven from very shame to abate their violence and to combine with the moderate men for the public good."

The Cork police made a seizure of arms and ammunition in the store of Mrs. Covenay, whose husband is a suspected Fenian. They found 800 weight of gunpowder, a quantity of rifle cartridges and cases, several gun barrels, a sword scabbard and belonging to Captain Kay, Royal Engineers, and a box of the captain's, containing arms, maps,

Oriental Steamship Company, in London, the chair-man stated the Suez Canal was not yet in a state to enable the company to derive immediate advantage from it, "as there were several minor defects that required to be remedled."

A meeting of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church was held in Belfast. The sus-tentation question of the Ministry was before the ers. Twenty-two thousand pounds sterling

subscribed; thirty thousand wanted.

The marriage of the Marchioness of Hastings with Bir George Chetwynd, Bart., was solemnized June 9 at St. James' church, Piccadilly, in the presence of a

Indian news of a contemplated attack on Khiva; but the Time Kavkas, a semi-official paper, not only the Bembay intelligence, but actually erates the troops detailed for the campaign The expeditionary force consists of 5,000 men, re-cently despatched from Petrovsk, on the western shore of the Caspian.

The Viceroy of Egypt will visit Constantinople in July to make his peace with the Sultan.

DISRAELI AND SMITH.

The Professor to the Ex-Premier.

The Professor to the Ex-Premier.

Mr. Goldwin Smith presents his compliments to the diltor of the Dathy Telegraph (London), and begs eave to enclose a copy of a letter which he has addressed to Mr. Disraeli as the author of "Lothair."

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, IFBACA, N. Y., May 25, 1870.

SIB—In your "Lothair" you introduce an Oxford Professor who is about to emigrate to America; and you describe him as "a social parasite.' You well know that if you had ventured openly to accuse me of any social baseness, you would have had to answer for your words. But when, sheltering yourself ander the literary forms of a work of fiction, you seek to traduce with impunity the social character of a political opponent, your aspersions can touch no man's honor; they are the strogless insults of a gouard. Your obedient servant,

The Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, M. P.

[From the London News, June 8.]

The Right Hon. B. Dishaell, M. P.

[From the London News, June 8.]

We print to-day a letter which Mr. Goldwin Smith has addressed to Mr. Dishaell. The author of "Lothair" is probably by this time convinced that he made a political and literary mistake when he published that strange story. But mistake is the generative portion of its contents. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Dishaelt's sketches from the life of his own Dute and Duchess, of Cardinal Grandson, of Mondagoof Carrety, Of, as one reading has it.

The London Times of June 2 thinks it imprudent on the part of Mr. Goldwin Smith to recognize in the character portrayed by Mr. Disraeli in his "Lomith has, in his letter to Disraeli, shown his "accus

Smith has, in histetter to Disraeli, shown his "accusatomed unwisdom by appropriating to himself one of the least flattering characters sketched in 'Lothair.' Public curiosity, it adds, would be much releved if the prototypes of Mr. Phebus and Mr. Pinto would also reveal themselves."

The London Standard says Mr. smith's "violent and abusive letter goes far to confirm the very character which he repudiates. Nothing more weak, more childish, more vain or more arrogant has ever come from Mr. Goldwin Smith himself than his letter to Mr. Disraeli."

come from Mr. Goldwin Smith himself than his letter to Mr. Disraeli."

[Prom the London Telegraph, June 9.]

In the letter which Professor Goldwin Smith has addressed to Mr. Disraeli another note offinsuit has been struck in a most unseemly squabble. The quarrel between the Professor and the leader of the conservative party is of old standing. Years ago Mr. Smith accused Mr. Disraeli of unscrupulousness; and in his lectures on Pym, Cromwell and Pitt he simed more than one shaft of sarcasm at the same well-abused statesman. Mr. Disraeli retoried by calling Mr. Smith "that wild man." Seizing the occasion of Mr. Disraeli's accession to the Premiership, the Professor published a letter in which the statesman's early flight from radicalism to toryism, his attacks on Peel and his sudden conversion to the conservative principle of household suffrage were reviewed with a wealth of invective to which the political writing of the age can present few parallels. Returning to the charge, Mr. Goldwin Smith, in the second edition of his lectures, said that the days of Bolingbroke were not the last time in which "statesmen of easy virtue" and "unscrupulous ecclesiastics" leagued themselves together to attain their common ends. Finally, in a public speech, referring to the conduct of Mr. Disraeli, he said that the Irish Church was so bad as to require in its supporters "even stronger stimulants than fanatictsm." To that long string of in-

tuel" and "unscrupulous ecclesiastics" leagued themselves together to attain their common ends. Pinally, in a public speech, referring to the conduct of Mr. Disraell, he said that the Irish Church was so bad as to require in its supporters "even stronger stimulants than fanaticism." To that long string of insults Mr. Disraell replied by sketching, in his "Lothair," an "Oxford Professor" who was a democrat on paper and a "social parasite" among men. The sketch was bitter, but it was certainly not unprovoked. Mr. Goldwin Smith, however, is so incensed that in a letter to Mr. Disraelh he brands the aspersions of the novelist as "the stingless insults of a coward." Assuredly the two literary magnates have engaged in the most extravagant and doubtful of competetive examinations, in which the initiative has been taken by the Professor.

[From the Pall Mail Gazette, June 8.]

The author of "Lothair" perhaps anticipated the attacks of the critics; at least he had a hard word for them beforehand—"the critics, the men who have failed in literature and art," He could nardly, however, have been prepared for such an onslaught as that of Blackwood. In 1808 a highly laudatory biography of Mr. Disraeli began to appear in that magazine. It contrasted him, greatly of course to his advantage, with Gladstone and Peel, praised him for his cat x, openness of mind, "suavity of manner," "force and clearness of reasoning," and other qualities of statesmanship. Incidentally Peel was abused for his mistake in not distributing his patronage so as to bind men of ability to the party, and the duty of "doing something" for rising talent was strongly asserted. This biography was commenced just about the time when Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister. Only three chapters were printed; the rest never appeared. After an interval of two years Blackwood now assails its idol as a "madman in plush breeches," a "jackpudding," whose latest novel resembles the "gin-inspired dreams of the assistant of some fashionable haberdasher," and recalls the vender

sions." Are processors, then, a "genea inis "diver-ions." Are processors, then, a "genea rritable" as well as bards? What would not Mr. Goldwin Smith have written if he had lived through the taunts which Mr. Disraelt has, with perfect manitness and self-respect, proved to be "stingless" by never having been provoked to call them so?

Mr. Disraeli's Health.

Mr. Disrael's Health.

[Special Telegram from London to the Irish Times.]

LONDON, June 9, 1870.

Mr. Disraelt, after nearly three weeks' absence, appeared in the House of Commons to-night, looking remarkably well. His recent indisposition seems to have entirely passed away, and, judging by the manner in which he conversed with his colleagues on the front opposition benches, his spirits have lost none of their accustomed buoyancy.

FNG! AND

The Boulton Masqueraders' Tria.

The Boulton Masqueraders' Tria.c.

(From the London Telegraph, June 8.)

The bill against Ernest Bouiton, twenty-two, clerk, and Frederick William Park, twenty-three, clerk, who are charged with conspiring together, and with divers others, to commit a serious offence, and with divers others, to commit a serious offence, and with disgussing themselves as women and frequenting places of public resort so disguised, and thereby openly and scandalously to outrage public decency and corrupt the public morals," &c., has not yet been returned by the Grand Jury; but it is expected that the witnesses will be taken before them this (Wednesday) morning.

The Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Poland, and Mr. Archbald, will prosecute on behalf of the Treasury.

The prisoner Boulton will be defended by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine and Mr. Besiey; and Park by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine and Mr. Straight, and Mr. Montagu Williams will watch the case on behalf of Mr. Haxell, hotel proprietor, of the Strand.

The trial is expected to be commenced on Thursday morning.

In London, June 8, afternoon, the Grand Jury, re-turned a true bill for misdemeanor against Lord Arhur Clinton, Cumming, Boulton, Park, Thomas and Louis Hurt; also a true bill for felony against Lord Arthur Clinton and Park, and against Boulton and Park, and an indictment for felony against Clinton and Boulton.

The trial is on the list for this (Thursday) morn-

ing.
Warrants have been granted for the apprehension of the persons not in custody.

The Trial On-Cash Ald From a Friend.

The Trial On—Cash Aid From a Friend.

[From the Cork (Ireland) Reporter, June 10.]

At the Central Criminal Court, London, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, Boulton and Park were placed in the dock on several charges of felony. The Attorney General, Solicitor General and Mr. Poland prosecuted. Sergeant Ballantine defended Boulton and Sergeant Parry defended Park.

Both prisoners pleaded not guilty to all the indictments.

ments.
Sergeant Parry applied for a postponement of the trial to next sessions, urging that the prisoners were ignorant of the several charges brought against them, and that they had had no opportunity of preparing their defence, and that other parties against whom warrants have been issued were included in the indictments.

whom warrants have been issued were included in the indictments.

The Attorney General, who announced his intention of pressing all the charges, aid not oppose the application, which was granted.

It is stated that £5,000 have been sent anonymously for the benefit of Messrs. Boulton & Park.

The London Globe has "reason to believe that all the parties against whom fresh warrants were yesterday issued in the women personation case, so far from keeping out of reach, were, with the exception of Lord Arthur Clinton, who has been abroad for some time, among the crowd, in or about the court."

Public Opinion.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 8.]

The trial of Boulton and Park is not a subject on which we wish to write more than can be helped. But there are things of greater importance than superficial propriety, and as it seems not unlikely that an effort will be made to induce the government to overlook this fact, it is well to assure them that in disregarding these persuasions they will have the support of all the really decent public. Some of our morning contemporaries have enough of virtue to desilike the self-imposed necessity under which they choose to labor of giving full reports of such cases, and we have already seen that this feeling

The Mordaunt Divorce Case.

The arrangements for the appeal to the House of Lords in the Mordaunt divorce case have been completed, and I understand that it is the opinion of eminent counsel who have been consulted on behalf of the petitioner that the appeal will be successful, and that the ultimate decision must be that Lady Mordaunt's alleged insanity will not prevent the progress of the suit for the dissolution of her marriage with Sir Charles Mordaunt. All previous decisions bearing on the case are opposed to the view of Lord Penzance and his colleague, and in favor of the Lord Chief Baron, who differed from the majority of the court.

The Financial System-The Bank Returns

The Financial System—The Bank Returns Fluctuations.

The London Financier thinks "a glance at the fluctuations in the bank returns during the last three years is very instructive. At this time last year the rate of discount was four and a haif per cent and it is now three per cent. The bank then held £17,821,023 in buildon and specie; it now holds £20,494,392. The reserve then was £9,296,478; it is now £12,481,202. At the same time there is an advance of £4,000,000 in the government balance, which has risen from £6,064,964 to £10,065,869. The question arises whether the fall in the rate of discount should not in the natural course of things have been more than from four and a half to three per cent. The amounts of the bullion and the reserve are almost exactly the same as they were at the beginning of June, 1368, the totals then held having been £21,290,000 and £12,600,000 respectively. At that time the rate of discount was only two per cent, and now, with a reserve of £12,500,000, the rate is kept up at three per cent. And here our comparison brings us back to the inflated state of the government balance. At the commencement of June, 1368, the amount was £6,195,503, and, as we have said, it is now £10,005,309. Mr. Lowe's atrangements have had the effect of driving the revenue into the bank to an unheard-of extent, and the bank, being thus rendered master of the situation, is enabled to exact an unduly high rate from the public for the use of what is really the public's own money."

The Birmingham "Reds" on Equality a Fraternity.

A Birmingham correspondent sends the following communication to a Dublin newspaper:-

communication to a Dublin newspaper:—

An extensive organization, which sprung out of a number of eathusiastic meetings recently head in Birmingham, and which devotes itself to Irish subjects, has issued a manifesto. The association directs its attention first to Ireland, because the extgencies of that country most demand it. Action is to be taken on the following subjects:—Irish Land bill, which the association believes will fail to restore peace and harmony in Ireland; Coercion bill, hoping expression of public opinion may lead to the repeal of that unconstitutional and inquitous measure, or shame the government into allowing it to remain a dead letter on the statute book; the political prisoners, the association considering it a disgrace that political prisoners should be allowed to exist in a land so proud of its liberty; and lastly, land and liberty of for England. The chairman was the Rev. Arthur O'Nelli, who suffered imprisonment for Chartism.

Lord Derby on Charity-Intemperance, Vice

Chartism.

Lord Derby on Charity—Intemperance, Vice and Pauperism.

The Earl of Derby, on June 6, after laying the foundation stone of the Stanley Hospital, which is to be erected in Liverpool on a site given by the late Earl, his father, made some remarks upon the sanitary and social questions which arise in populous towns. Touching upon the subject of public charties, the noble Earl observed:—

It is, I am afraid, indisputable that the difficulty of dealing with individual powerty and distress is greater in a community of some hundreds of thousands than where each family lives among a few neighbors, all of whom know and tree known to one another. Personal sympathy and personal acquaintance are things not easy to do without or non-place in the relief of the poor, and in a great mercantite or manufacturing community they will be rarer than disawhere, not assuredly because there is less benevolence, but because éterphody has got his own business to mind, and instity anybody knows the name of bis next door neighbor. You may, indeed, argue that with so much wealth and prosperity we ought not to bave many poor; but unhappily this is not a conclusion that experience vertices. Where there is drunkenness there will always be improvidence—generally pauperism, and often things worse than either; and though we may be mending in that respect—and I bink, on the whole, we are—I am afraid it must be admitted that we are still very far from being a temperate people. So, again, where unskilled labor is much in domain and doctuating, you will have, I fear, a class permanently on the edge of want. Let sanitarists do what they can—and they can do much—to check the first growth of disease; let educationists and social reformers exert themselves as they will to raise the lowest class of houset laborers into a better position, we may feel quite sure that as long as any of usile doctors will have diseases to cure, and benevolent persons will not want for objects of legitimate charity to assist. Well, then, I shink we may assume that

Irish Clerical Adhesion to the Holy Sec-Infal

libility and National Devetion[From the Cork Herald, June 10.]
The following is the translation of the address recently presented to Plo Nono by the Lord Bishop of the diocese—the Most Rev. Dr. Butler. The address was drawn up by the Dean of the diocese and manimously adopted by the clergy of his decanate in conference assembled, and signed by the whole—that is, by the thirteen parish priests, including the Administrator of Abbeyfeale and by thirteen curates of the same decanate. It was subsequently adopted at the conference so Rathkeale, Bruif and Limerick, and signed at Rathkeale by eight parish priests and twelve curates, at Bruif by fourteen parish priests and twelve curates, and at Limerick by six parish priests, including the administrators of St. Michael's and St. John's, and sixteen curates, also by the regular clergy of the city, the total number of names being 123 secular and regular clergy of the diocese of Limerick.

FRANCE

Execution of the Railroad Car Murderer—

His Crime—Usropeniant to the Last.

The Figaro of June 9, of Paris, publishes an account of the execution of Bayon, who was condemned to death for the murder of a merchant named Lubanski, in a railway carriage on the Paris and Lyons line.

The prisoner was visited by the chaplain of the jail at Vaience, where he was confined, but rejected all offers of spiritual assistance and advice. On the evening before the execution the chaplan again attempted to bring the prisoner into a better state of mind, but without success, although Bayon clearly understood that the fatal hour was near at hand, and, indeed, before retiring to rest laughingly stated so to his keepers.

The next morning, at four o'clock, when the governor of the prison came to awaken him, he exhibited no emotion, and simply observed. "All right; I expected it." He then dressed himself, ate a hearty breakfast, drank a cap of coffee, and, after having smoked a cigar, resigned himself into the hands of the executioners from Lyons, Grenoble and Nimes, with whom he continued to converse while he was being prepared for the fatal operation. The venerable priest made another attempt to soften the heart of the prisoner; but Bayon thrust him away, saying with the utmost calmess, "No; leave me alone, M. le Curé; I have nothing to tell you." The chaplath, however, would not leave the unhappy man, but accompanied him from the prison.

It was then half-past five o'clock, and perceiving in the court yard a carriage intended to convey him to the place of execution, he complained and refused to enter it. "A coach," said he, "itst as if one was going to the Palais de Justice. No, I wish to proceed on foot to the guiltotine." The officers insisted upon his entering the vehicle, but in vain, and at hist, to avoid a dreadful struggle, which Bayon appeared determined to make, they yieland to his wish and allowed him to waik to the place of execution, One of the executioners took him by the arm, the chaplain walked by his side, and th

Cabinet Hostility to the English Money

Changers.

[From the London Times (city article), June 8.]

A teiegram from Vienna announces that the Minstry, in consideration of the hostile attitude of the London Stock Exchange, have decided definitively to abandon all attempts at an arrangement in the matter of the Austrian bonds. Under these circumstances Austria will remain hence; rich excluded from the English money market, until after having, through the injury to her credit, paid a penalty year after year of ten times the extent of the amount she has saved by her breach of faith she finds the damage intolerable, and takes advantage of some change of ministry to apply for readmittance among the circle of non-defaulting nations. As the Vienna Cabinat were reported to have manifested some disposition a few weeks back to meet the question, it is, perhaps, to be regretted that a little time was not accorded to see if this would be carried out; but in any case there could be little confidence in the permanent course of a government that makes the practice of honesty contingent upon the observance of punctile. Changers.

FIRE IN TURKEY The Great Conflagration in

Constantinople.

The "Fire King" in Conquest Over Palaces, Mosques, Churches and Consulates,

PERA AND STAMBOUL IN FLAMES.

Fatalism and Faith, but Very Little Water.

Our European mail advices to hand yesterday supply the following details of the origin, progress and ravages of the great fire in Constantinople. The main facts of the visitation have been already reported to the HERALD by telegrams, forwarded by way of London and through the Atlantic cable,

Fire in Pera-Its Spread and the Consequences.

[From the London Globe, June 7—Evening.]

We announced in our special edition last night the destruction by fire of the British Embassy at Pera, together with a large part of the city; and the papers give some description of the place—the Frank quarter of Constantinople, the district of diplomatic residences and European society.

The steep and narrow street rising from the squalor of the Galata waterside and fianked in its course upwards by buildings in which ordinary meanness is relieved by occasional spiendor, has long been one of the regular haunts of the tourist. Very well known, too, is the British Embassy, which dominates the lowly habitations around it, and has always been upheld by our countrymen as the great "Hon" of Pera. Its spiendor is at an end.

A fire, which is described as burning from one o'clock in the day to near midnight, has destroyed the palace of the great English Elchi and we know not how much of the city.

There was a strong wind, the flames spread with rapidity, and, besides the British Embassy, there were destroyed "the American and Portuguese Consulates, the Naoum theatre, the palace of the Armenian Patriarch, many churches, mosques and several thousand houses and shops in the flanest part of Pera."

In the imperfect civilization of the East there are

menian Patriarch, many churches, mosques and several thousand houses and shops in the linest part of Pera."

In the imperfect civilization of the East there are few means of lightening such a blow as has now fallen on the population. Many own the houses in which they carry on their business, the house and its contents forming often their only fortune.

Pera in this matter is certainly better off than stamboul, since there is a good deal of stone in its construction; but even in Pera a fire rages as it seldom does in a Western city. The quarter where the conflagration chiefly raged contains the most valuable sites and would best repay improvement, and for improvement there is indeed room. A great deal has been done for Pera during the last lew years. Gas was introduced in 1858, and the inhabitants are no longer obliged to pick their way over the fanged stones of the streets by the light of their little paper lanterns. New and spacious houses have been built, and where ground is so valuable the lower class of buildings must gradually be superseded by more ambitious structures. But, like most cities which have been laid out on no regular plan, but have grown up by the simple process of people building their houses as and where it saited them, Pera provokes very unfavorable criticism.

If the Grande Rue were swept away altogether the calamity would be great, but the opening for the architect and the sanitary reformer would not be greater than is needed.

Whatever may happen in Pera, we doubt whether the British Embassy will be restored if its destruction be complete. No one connected with the Embassy is injured, and though the members have lost their personal effects, the archives and plate are saved. This buildings is described as "completely gutted."

basy is injured, and though the members have lost their personal effects, the archives and plate are saved. This building is described as "completely gutted."

Thus has perished one of the most pretentious and costly buildings that have ever been erected for the service of the British nation. The ambassador at Constantinople is a great personage. It has always been thought necessary that at that focus of diplomatic rivalry the British sovereign should have a personal representative entitled to personal interviews with the Ottoman ruler. Not less has it been the tradition that he should be princely in his establishment, after the fashion which imposes on orientais and on occidentals likewise. This theory has been carried to the furtnest point in the palace of the British ambasador. Many a sovereign has not a grander house over his head. Size, strength, solidity were its aspect, severe and gaunt though this might be. What astonishes us is that it should ever have been burnt. It had a fireproof look about it that might make one fancy the attachés looking coolly on the confagration from their windows as if they and their belonging and the "archives" were in a veritable diplomatic safe. No one knows how much it cost. If the Pera Embassy be really no more, future ambassadors will nave to content themselves with a more modest residence. The ambassador has also an excellent house at Therapia, on the Bosphorus, where the Embassy usually goes to reside about this time of the year.

It was in the tremendous confagration which destroyed the greater part of Pera thirty-nine years ago that the last British Embassy was destroyed. That fire also swept away numbers of the old wooden houses, and made way for the new city of our time. It was on the 2d of August, 1831, that a fire began in a house beyond the Great Burying-ground, at a considerable distance from the town. The wind carried the sparks, and the houses, dry as timeture, the summer sun, took fire in every direction. As in the present case, the British Embassy was a band

carried the sparks, and the houses, dry as under under the summer sun, took fire in every direction. As in the present case, the British Embassy was a binding standing by itself; but nothing could resist the force of the flames which were rolled against the palace from the wooden houses around. It was totally destroyed, and then the fire spread into the body of the town. The French, Russian and Prussian Embassies, all first class houses, were destroyed, and, indeed, every European Mission in Pera except the Austrian. The number of persons who were made homeless was 80,000. The British and Russian Embassies rose from their ashes more magnificent than ever.

The latter remains; ours is gone.

WOODEN HOUSES—FATALISM AND WEALTH—LAZINESS AND LITTLE WATER.

(From the London Telegraph, June 8.)

* * In Stamboul and its suburbs the residents are so well accustomed to the atarm of fire that they scarcely give themselves the trouble to stir till the "hoodoodles" knock at the wicket and mention the fact that "next door is aiready alight." Fatalism and avooden houses have made Constantinople so often the prey of the devouring element that a prucent Turk expects to be burned out twice or thrice in the course of his existence, and acquires the salamandrine capacity of not greatly caring about it. Nevertheless, we must not torget that fire burns fatalists and ruins Turks as complitely as other people; and there can be little doubt that a very terrible and exceptional catastrophe has occurred in the European quarter of the Ottoman capital.

The connagration appears to have broken outerly on the morning of Sunday last; for the electric wire nowadays "makes the whole world kin;" and we were informed of this disaster before the flames were extinguished; just as yesterday they wired us a message from Simia, in India, which beat the sun by four hours. Telegraphing from Pera on Monday morning, our Ambassador sent intelligence that an immense fire had inid that suburb in ashes, destroying a vast number of houses, and guiting the English Embassy, where nothing had been saved except the archives and plate. Later we learned that the flames raged all day long on Sunday, being fanned by a strong wind; and that, spreading with tresistible rapidity, they had swept away several thousands of the wooden shops and houses upon the slopes of Pera, completely destroying, besides these meritable victims, the English Embassy, the Americas, and Portuguese Consulates, the Naoum Theatre, the Affidehian ray farch's Palace, along win churches, mosques and other billions. The loss of property is said to be very great, faild Several persons have been killed and wounded; nor were the fames extinguished at the date of the Second property is said to be very great, faild Several persons have been killed and

the Danube and Euphrates railways must by and by bring.

As for the destroyed Embassy, it is no doubt very sad that our diplomatic starf should be burnt out of house and home; but the British Ambassador has a splendid new residence at Therapla, and we trust that no exaggerated notions of the necessity for ostenation in the eyes of the Turks will lead to a renewed tax upon British pockets for another colosial palace like that which the flames have repaired and "improved" out of existence. By far the saddest part of the occurrence, doubtiess, is the desoiation which will have overtaken many thousands of very poor Turks and Franks, who will be literally destitute. Yet even here we have some consolation. The season is dry and healthy for a life under tenta and booths, and if any people in this world know how to fall upon their feet those people are certainly the traders and hucksters of Pera.

Loss of Life and Property.

[From the Irish (Dublin) Times, June 10.]

About fifty stone houses leading from High street, Pera, to the left, were burned, the spread of the flames being facilitated by the strong north wind. Taskism street and Hakka, Misk, imam, Sekyz and Agatch streets and others were almost wholly inhabited by rich Armenians, who that day were celebrating the file of the Constitution, and had therefore formed large pleasure parties and gone into the country. They were all, therefore, absent and have lost everything. Many other inhabitants were also absent in the country, the day being Sunday. Almost the whole of the Italian working classes inhabited one of the quarters destroyed and have greatly suffered. Among the superior class of residents the English and Armenians are the greatest sufferers, though it is impossible to state with certainty the amount of their losses.

Dead bodies are being found every moment, 250 having been discovered up to the present. Detachments of soldiers are in the streets to stop the passage in several places in consequence of the falling walls, as several persons have already been killed in this manner. Since Sunday the flames reappeared at the back of the French Hospital, but were eximguished by the commander and crew of the Messageries Imperiales steamer.

The government has erected tents, and provisions are served out to all applicants.

[From the London News, June 8.]

Yesterday's advices from Constantinople state that great depression prevails throughout the city in consequence of the terrible fire which occurred on Sunday. The Exchange and nearly all the shops were closed on Monday.

One despatch says that although the loss cannot be fully estimated at present it must amount to several millions sterimg.

The Exchange and almost all the shops are closed. The French Ambassador has invited all French subjects who have suffered loss in the late fire to go to the Embassy to receive pecuniary succor.

Several English have suffered loss.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated on the 7th

of June, says:—

The following are further details of the great fire:—The hospital and the residence of the German charitable society were destroyed, and the invalids were rescued by the gallantry of some of the Germans, two of whom died from injuries received. The Armenian Church of the Immaculate Conception was seriously damaged, but the copy of the Transfiguration worked in Gobelin tapestry and presented by the Empress Eugénie, was saved. A committee has been formed for the relief of the suffers, and a large amount has been subscribed. All the foreign ambassadors have distributed relief to their countrymen.

French Aid. [From the Cork Examiner, June 10.]
The Empress Eugenie has sent ten thousand france for the react of the sufferers by the fire at Constant tinople.
The French Foreign Minister gave five thousand

Incidents. [From the London Globe, Jane 3.]
The great fire in Pera was preceded by one at Galata on Saturday week, in which about sixty houses were destroyed.
The old adage of the ull wind that brings nobody

houses were destroyed.

The old adage of the til wind that brings nobody any good was realized in this instance, as the fire has cleared away one of the worst nests of dirt and vice in the capital, but only two or three of the Box street houses and shops were damaged. The box makers—who are all of them Turks, trunk making being one of the very few crafts followed by Mussulman natives—have ever relied on a promise of Sultan Mahmood the Second that they should not be removed from their place in this the main-street of Galata except they happened to be burnt out, and but for their great energy the whole line of duktans would have been destroyed.

The fames were first seen well to windward behind King's Hotel, which was saved. King's Hotel is the corner house of a little street which, like the one not far on its left, called Rue Helvaji, runs into the street connecting in a straight fine the Voivoda with the church and schools of St. Benoit, nearer Top-hana on the right. It is to the square bounded by these four streets that the fire was chiefly confined, although it spread a little farther to the ground. In the street on the left, Rue Helvaji, running up towards the Voivoda (police-station) a restaurant was pulled down to stop the fames, and here a large enclosed square, consisting of several magazines, withstood the fire for a long time.

But several of the magazines within were destroyed.

The Farmacia Maniofia, at the opposite corner to

stroyed.

The Farmacia Maniofia, at the opposite corner to the King's niotel, escaped.

REAL ESTATE. SALES

Messrs. James M. Miller and A. J. Bleecker & Son had important sales of real estate at the Exchange yesterday. The property they disposed of was all located in Brooklyn. There was some New York property sold by order of the Supreme Court by Messrs. E. F. Raymond and D. M. Seaman. Messrs. Messrs. E. F. Raymond and D. M. Seaman. Messrs.
Lawrence Oakly and Fleury did not sell the lots on
Eighteenth street, as advertised, the sale being postponed until Tuesday next.

To-morrow there will be an important sale of
Tarrytown property. It will be sold on the grounds
by Messrs. Mallory & Blackwell. Five acres will be
sold, together with a fine residence and outbuildings,
and a carriage house and stables. A train will leave
Thirtieth street at two P. M., which will be met at the
depot in Tarrytown by carriages.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALES.

By D. M. Seaman.

Three story brick house and lot, n a 134th st, 137.6 ft e

UNUSUAL FOG ON THE COAST.—The United States revenue cutter Vigilant, recently returned from a cruise on her station, touching at Provincetown, Chatham, Hyannis and other ports along the coast, reports very dense fog nearly all the time. Her commander, Captain Fengar, states that frequently at mid-day it was difficult to see from one end of the vessel to the other, and even when there was a breeze it only seemed to pile the fog together in denser darkness instead of dispersing it. Navigation under such circumstances was very difficult. The lead when anywhere near the coast was kept constantly going, and the bell and fog horns were also freely used. Captain Fengar said that a sight of the sun to-day was very welcome to all on board the cutter, for she had sailed at least 500 miles surrounded by fog that was dark enough to have been imported from London during the month of November.—Boston Traveller. UNUSUAL FOG ON THE COAST. -The United States rev